

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution containing acetates and sulphates of zinc and lead and extractives of catechu and wild-cherry bark.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that certain statements appearing in the circular accompanying, on the carton enclosing, and on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as an astringent on the mucous membranes of the urethra in acute gonorrhœa, chronic gonorrhœa, urethritis, fluxes, and catarrhs of the urethral tract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On May 26, 1920, the Porto Rico Drug Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8044. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles, Small Size, of a Drug Labeled in Part "Milks Emulsion." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11374. I. S. No. 16431-r. S. No. E-1777.)

On October 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Milks Emulsion," at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 19, 1919, by the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum with small amounts of sugar, glycerin, and essential oils.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label on the bottle containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article as a valuable remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, bronchial asthma, catarrhal croup, and bronchitis, and especially beneficial in incipient consumption, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective. Further misbranding was alleged in that the statement in the booklet accompanying the article, to wit, "Milks Emulsion contains a great amount of fat," was false and misleading, since it contained no fat.

On May 3, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8045. Misbranding of Gono-Cide Injection. U. S. * * * v. 42 Bottles, More or Less, of Gono-Cide Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11423. I. S. No. 8703-r. S. No. C-1510.)

On October 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Gono-Cide Injection," at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 3, 1916, by the Campbell Drug Co., Bartlesville, Okla., and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of a zinc salt, alum, oil of eucalyptus, phenol, methylene blue, and boric acid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label on the carton enclosing, and on the bottle containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhoea, gleet, and whites, as the most powerful germicide known, and as the greatest remedy on the American market for the private diseases of men and women, inflammation, congestion, falling of the womb, or irregular menstruation, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective for the purposes named.

On November 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8046. Adulteration of clams. U. S. * * * v. Fred H. Snow. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11446. I. S. Nos. 12699-r, 12976-r, 13003-r.)

On December 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred H. Snow, Pine Point, Maine, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 24, 1919, and April 1, 1919, from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of clams which were adulterated.

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product was excessively washed, causing soaking.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information, in that water had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that water had been substituted in part for clams, which the article purported to be.

On May 13, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8047. Misbranding of Santaloids. U. S. * * * v. 1 Dozen Packages of Santaloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11453. I. S. No. 8794-r. S. No. C-1537.)

On October 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Santaloids," at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 25, 1919, by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.